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THE WEEKLY HERALD overy Baturday, at the cents
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ALL LETTERS by small for Subscriptions, or with Adver
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FOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, selicited from any quarter of the world; y used will be laborally paid for. He due for the statement of the world; y used will be laborally paid for. He due for the world of the statement of

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. METROPOLITAN HALL, JULIAR'S CONCERT.

SOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-RICHARD IN-LOCKIN BEGADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Dick, THE NEWS-

WIBLE'S, Broadway-AOBERT MACAIRS-DIVERTISE-SURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street-Twallym MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Uncle Ton's

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-A Mcanine Call. AMERICAN MUSEUM-Atternoon-PRESONENCE -Do

PRANCONI'S HIPPODROME STREET CRASS-CHA-OBRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-

WOOD'S MINSTREL'S, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-SUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 555 Breadway-Buck-

MANVARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway-Panchama on HOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway—PRANKENSTETIS PARO-

AGADEMY HALL, "663 Broadway-SLEEPING MAY. EHENISH GALLERY; 633 Broodway-Day and Evening MONOR BLITZ-STUTVESANT INSTITUTE!

CMINESE ROOMS, 539 Broadway-PERMAR'S GIPT EX-POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING FOR THE

New York, Thursday, October 30, 1853.

Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK WERKLY BELAND. The United States mail steamship George Law will leave this port this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for Aspinwall. The mails [for California and other parts of the Pacific,

se close at one o'cleck. The New York WERRLY HERALD, California edition, conthe latest intelligenes from all parts of the world, be published at ten o'clock this morning.

Engle copies sixpence. Agents will please send in moir orders as early as possible.

The News.

The Asia, from Liverpool, arrived at this port yesberday afternoon, bringing our London files to the 7th of this month, Liverpool journals of the 8th, and the latest advices from the Continent of Europe The anxiously expected news by this arrival confirma the intelligence received by the Atlantic, that the Grand Council of the Turkish Divan had been unanimous in voting to proceed towar against Russia, and also assures us of the momentous fact that the Sultan had declared the war, allowing the Russians a period of four weeks to evacuate the Princi palities. M. de Bruck, Austrian Internuncio to the Porte, had made a last attempt to induce the Divan to reconsider and endorse the original Vienna note without the alterations made by Redschid Pasha. The council rejected the proposal, and intimated that the negotiatory system had reached its limit. It is said that a French army was marching towards Toulon, with a view of being embarked for the scene of intended action. Another Cabinet council was held in London upon the 7th, and it was believed that the Ministers had decided upon a rigorous and resolute course of action with regard to the affairs of the East. Indeed, the people of England seemed inclined to push Lord Aberdeen forward in support of the Turks, as evidenced in the tone of speech in which some leading men expressed themselves at meetings in the metropolis and elsewhere. A great number of English and French officers had been observed about Omer Pasha's camp but the Czar had not shown any disposition to recede. We publish an extended and most interest ing resume of the history of the question, showing the state of feeling which prevailed in the various European capitals regarding it, the opinions of the foreign journals upon it, with all the important despatches to that which confirms the war declaration.

We have most melancholy news from the United Kingdom. Cholera had broke out with fearful violence on board the New York packet ships Isaac Wright and Siles Greenman, and over seventy emigrants had died from the passengers of the two vessols, before the Asia sailed. In Ireland, a collision occurred upon the Great Southern and Western Railway, by which twelve people were killed, and nearly fifty wounded. Commander Inglefield had arrived at the Admiralty, and brought despatches from Sir Edvard Belcher's exploring expedition, but had no news of Sir John Franklin. Sir E. Belcher had completed the passage between the two oceans, having passed into the Arctic Sea by Behring's Straits, and returned by Davis' Straits.

The evidence for the prosecution of the parties charged with causing the disastrous loss of life by the Henry Clay steamboat calamity, in July, 1852 was commenced yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Dunning the associate District Attorney, stated the case for the government in a caim. clear, able and temperate address, in which he gave an uncolored review of the whole transaction. A few witnesses were examined, & it the legal objections raised by the defendants' coursel were so numerous that the testimony of one of the principal witnesses ewas suspended at the rising of the court. In the Sapreme Court Circuit, damages as ounting to \$20 000 were awarded against the Hudson Liver Railroad Company for eviciny done the person of the plaintiff

Lest evening at balf-past seven o'clock, intro ductory to the sourse of instruction in the New York Medical College for 1803-4, a lecture was delivered by Professor Campochan. The lecture room was filled with a highly intelligent and respectable audience of both sexes, and a band played some pretty girs previous to the commencement of the proceedings. The faculty accompanied the Professor in a body from an adjoining room to he vastrum, when the President, Horace Green E-q M. D., introduced the Rev. Mr. Mc Anley, woo do livered a lengthened prayer. Professor J. M. Carnochan ther proceeded with the delivery of a rory able lecture, for a report of which we have not room to day."

The last lecture on Egypt of the course of James' P. Thompson, Esq., was delivered last night, at the Tabernacle. The fecturer took a retrospect of Egypt. and described particularly the greatest wonders of this land-the Pyrassids and the Sphinx. Allusion was made to the rules of the ancient cities, which ga ve rise to interesting speculations on the part of the beaker. The crowded state of our columns ac for the non-appearance of this lecture to-day At M. Waukie, on Sunlay night, a produce ware

'ligby's pier was destroyed by fire; thehouse on a work of an , 'scendiary; loss \$50,000. St. John, 1 V. B., papers state that measures for completing the union of the British North American colonies will be submitted to the Previnces at an early day, and that the visit of Lord Elgin to Eng-

land is connected with the movement. A devastating fire is raging in the woods and swamps near Detroit, de, traying everything in its course, and obstructing the , "Assage of the States on

she railroads.

Our special correspondence from Washington this morning will be found out e interesting. Read it. Judge Washburn has accepted the nomination of

the whig party for Governor of Massachusetts. The cotton mills at Harrisburg and Reading, Pahave suspended operations in consequence of a strike of the operatives for the ten bour rule.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and transacted a great deal of important business. A resolution was offered by Alderman Moore removing the alarm bell in the Thirty-third street tower from its present location to the bell tower in the City Hall. A great number of papers were received from the Board of Assistants, relating chiefly to the appointment of inspectors at the forthcoming election, which were concurred in. The report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices, increasing the pay of the captains of police from nine hundred to a thousand dollars, the lieutenants from seven to eight hundred dollars, and the patrol and detailed men from six to seven hundred dollars per annum was, after a smart debate, almost unanimously adopted.

The annual cattle show of the American Institute was opened yesterday to the public, at Hamilton square. The location is superior to the old ground at Madison square. A notice will be found in ano-

The News from Europe-War.

Advices, per Asia, from Constantinople, to the 26th September, confirm the news brought by the Atlantic on Sunday. War had been decided upon by the Porte, and the Russians given our weeks time to evacuate the Principalities. From the extracts published elsewhere it will be that the Divan met, at the request of the Austrian Ambassador, on the 25th, and reiterated its determination not to accept the Vienna note, On the following day, a grand council assembled to take into consideration the state of the country, and resolved that the time for negotiations had ended, and that the moment had arrived for making a declaration of war. An address was accordingly presented to the Sultan, requesting him solemnly to declare war. This last proceeding took place within a few hours of the departure of our last accounts from Constantinople. Telegraphic despatches, however, re-iterate the statement that war had been declared by the Sultan, and, in addition, report that the firmans announcing the outbreak of hostilities were expected by the Turkish army as early as the 27th. The Turkish army, it appears, is eager for an encounter with the enemy and even without the Sultan's sanction, General Omer Pacha despaired of restraining them much longer. Their position is aggravated by the pecuniary embarrassments of the Turkish government, and the prospect of straitened supplies, and possibly cholera during the winter Meanwhile, Russia continues to concentrate large bodies of troops in the vicinity of the frontier, and is taking active measures to prepare for a campaign. Disease has made considerable havoc among the army in the principalities.

The result of the Olmutz Conference has not transpired. It was believed in Austria that the Czar was favorable to a pacific settlement of the difficulty; but Austrian information on such a theme must be received with caution. So far as Great Britain and France are concerned, we know that they have ten war steamars now ly ing in the Bosphorus; and a report had reached Paris that the whole fleet had moved from Besika Bay into the Dardanelles. The importance of this last step, if actually taken, is diminished by the fact that no safe anchorage for the winter could be found in Besika Bay. Cabinet councils were to be held, both in London and Paris, on the days when our advices left. The government organs in both countries advocate peace, though regarding war as a possible contingency. The news of the decision of the Turkish council bad the effect of knocking down both the consols and the French rentes, and cotton was of course dull. To these symptoms we may add the significant fact that the Bank of France, as predicted last mail, has raised the rate of interest from three to four; and the step has been imitated by nearly all the other continental banks.

So long as the Russians occupy the Principalities, and the Turkish troops cannot fire a shot across the Danube, a skirmish between two of the outposts, will not materially vary he complexion of matters. If, indeed, the rumor that thirty thousand French troops are to leave Toulon at once for Constantinople, to protect the south shore of the Danube, be true. that would put a new aspect on the case; but the statement requires confirmation. Precipitation folly, the pressure of circumstances at home, might possibly force Louis Napoleon into a course detrimental to his real interests: but we shall require strong evidence of the fact to convince us that either he or Great Britain have resolved on active intervention at this stage of affairs. Nor can we-without further assurances-credit the assertion that Great Britain has resolved on the occupation of the Balkan passes. There is a strong war feeling in England and the pressure on the government is very great; but we are much mistaken if they fail to withstand it.

Newspapers at New York and Elsewhere-New Project.

England seems to be the only country in the world where the press has reached a very high term of development. There it may be literally said to make and enforce the law. Socially politically, and morally, the London Times and its cotemporaries govern the British peo ple. Queen, Lords, and Commons stand in awe of their censure; the Church trembles at their rebukes; highest magistrates and judges feel that from their decisions their yet lies an appeal to a higher court, that of public opinion as expressed by the daily journals; and every individual in public or private station, from the noblest Duke to the poorest cotter, acknowledges and submits to the despotic sway of this modern intellectual tyrant. This is the highest stage of newspaper progress that has yet been seen-the attainment of which is conclusive proof of the existence of a lofty and ripened eivilization. It is confined to England. Frauce might have shared in the blessing, had not a series of incessant revolutions checked her natural advances towards social improvement; her press gagged, mutilated and shackled, is the tool instead of being a counterpoise to her constiinted authorities.

Nor does the United States press stand in precisely the same position as that of England. The interval between them is short; but there is an interval. How long it will continue to exist may be easily conjectured from our past progress. Twenty years ago, the daily circulation of the newspapers published in New York fell short of 20,000; and, as nearly all were party organs, it is not surprising that their influence was commensurate with their circulation.

Now, without enumerating penny paperswhich are a peculiar local formation, and are now notoriously in the last stage of decayand some few others, which for obvious reasons need not enter into statistical calculations, the circulation of our New York journa's ranges somewhat as follows:--

Wall street journals—Courier and Enquirer

Journal of Commerce

Express...... Daily Times..... Giving a total of 32,500 To these we may add . Giving a total for the Herald of

Comparing these figures, which we believe to be accurate, with the ascertained circulation of the papers named about a year ago, or more, it will be seen that the Wall street organs have remained stationary, or nearly so, their subscribers being confined to the mercantile class as before. The Tribune has fallen off considercoly, a fact that is due, in a great measure, to the injudicious candor with which its conductors avow their infidel opinions, and also in some degree to the scurrility and indecency of its tone. Should it pass into the hands of Christians or gentlemen, a sensible improvement in its pecuniary circumstances might be expected. The Times has advanced. Judiciously confining itself to the sphere in which the Home Journal formally stood preeminent, it fills creditably enough a vacancy in the newspaper world, and supplies the public with light reading at a very small cost. So long as it pursues this course it may be expected to prosper; and the deficiency o intellectual vigor and business ability which characterizes its conductors will hardly be felt. An attempt to aspire to a higher place it journalism would probably prove its ruin. The HERALD, we are happy to say, has continued to advance, for what reasons the fifty odd thousand people who buy it every morning are perhaps better able to say than ourselves. Its principles and course are now, we flatter ourselves, too well known even at Washington to need explanation from us. O the degree of favor it enjoys, some conjecture may be formed from the fact that the rivalry between the Tribune and the Times is now a mere struggle for the surplus subscribers whom we are unable, from the want of mechanical means, to supply with a morning paper.

On the whole, there has been a decided pro-

gress in the New York press of late. That

progress is still more clearly evident if we look

to the moral power it wields. It is notorious that a greater share of influence over the two last Presidential elections was exercised by the press of New York than by any other agency in the country. Radiating from hence in the columns of the daily papers, opinions and principles permeate the country, and become settled convictions in the minds of men scattered throughout the United States. Citizens of Ohio, Maine, Florida, and Arkansas, would be bound to confess, it closely questioned, that they derive the bulk of their political and general opinions from the independent journals of this city. How could it be otherwise? Take the bundle of newspapers received at this office every morning from all parts of the country, and see how much reason, how much logic, how much instruction, how much sense are to be found in them. A sorry show, in truth! Squabbles between Snocks and Jenkins, political discussions reduced to mere scrambles for plunder. puffs of everything in Heaven above, in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth, disquisitions stolen from the New York papers-without a spark of original intellect-the whole conveyed in a heavy and "slangular" style-such is the epitome of their "editorial matter." And yet. the people of Boston. Philadelphia, Baitimore, &c., are not generally considered to be intellectually interior to their fellow-citizens of New York; though it seems they cannot produce a first class newspaper, and have to rely in this respect upon the metropolis.

It was, we presume, this anomaly which first suggested to certain parties the notion of establishing, simultaneously, on a joint stock basis, three new papers, one at Philadelphia, another at Boston, and a third at Baltimore; all three to be under the control and management of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the HERALD, and to be as nearly as possible counterparts of this journal. The facts we have stated seem to indicate that there is a wide field for an enterprise of this nature; and we see no reason why independent journals, conducted on the plan of the HERALD, and pursuing the course which has been so successful here, should not meet with a like reward in our sister cities. The facilities for rapid communication which are afforded by telegraph, would obviate all the obstacles which distance would throw in the way of unity of action. Guided by past expe rience, Mr. Bennett would be enabled to avoid the errors which usually retard the progress of new papers; and his friends are convinced that by displaying the energy which built up the HERALD, he would again command success. It is proposed that a capital of \$200,000 be raised for the scheme, half of which would be offered to Mr. Bennett. These ample means would place the earliest and most reliable news within reach of the papers, and would enable them to surpass, at the very outset, the best of the rivals with which they would have to contend. The project is now under Mr. Bennett's considera

tion, and will be decided in a few days. THEATRES AND THEATRICAL BUSINESS IN NEW YORK .- We recently made some editorial remarks on the condition of the musical drama in Europe and this country, and on the difficulties which must be encountered in every attempt to establish it here on any enlarged and permanent footing. There do undoubtedly exist serious impediments, inherent in the social and moral construction of our community, to the successful establishment of opera in New York; and yet, in this city, and in all the large cities of the country, there is, on the other hand, exhibited a remarkable taste for the regular dramatic performances, and an undying avidity for such amusements among all classes of the population. Perhaps such faste has never been more extensively displayed than at this particular epoch, and never has there been a more prosperous period for theatricals in New York than the present season is. As an illustration of this fact we give the following table of average nightly receipts, expenditures, and profits in

each of the theatres of the city:-Broadway Theatre \$100 \$300 Burton's 450 300 \$300 300 350 \$500 150 125 Burton's Wallack's Nibio's—ballet Vallack's lible's—ballet night— whole receipts, \$1,200, of which Niblo gets 225 375 175 Bowery... National...

Our readers-on glancing over those figures -will be struck with the two prominent facts, one that the theatrical business is at present, as we have said, in the most flourishing and prosperous condition in New York, and the other hat Italian opera—as compared with ballet-is I rupt law of 1841, after the expulsion of the

not only not popular but also utterly unprofitable. The prices at Niblo's on the evenings of the Ravels' performances being but a half a dollar the receipts show the number of persons present as two thousand four hundred, exclusive, of course, of the crowds who have to leave for want of accommodation there, whereas, on opers nights, tickets being fixed at a dollar and reserved seats at a dollar and a half, the receipts would only indicate the presence of some five or six hundred persons, or, perhaps, about one sixth the number who go to see the ballets.

However, the rivalry which seems so much to affect the Italian opera at Niblo's, is soon to cease, at least for a time. This evening the engagement of the Ravel Family, at that establishment, will be concluded, to the regret of the many thousands who flocked night after night, to witness their inimitable performances. This regret is still the more felt, that the Ravels' are to be accompanied in their departure by the pretty and exquisite Russian dan seuse M'lle Yrka Mathias, who made her debut be fore an American audience only a week or two ago, and who has at once become a popular favorite. But other engagements had been formed by the Ravels in Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia and they should of necessity be fulfilled. We doubt, however, whether operatio prospects will brighten in the least by the ces sation of the ballet attraction at Niblo's.

A large proportion of the audiences attending our theatres is composed of persons from the country visiting the metropolis. At the opera, however, the audience consists, to a great extent, of persons residing in the city. All the theatres enumerated above are of a second or third rate class. There is no first class drama in New York, though the Broadway theatre makes some pretensions to it, but it presents no original plays of any consequence, and has absolutely nothing to give it a national, intellectual character, like that which Drury Lane and Covent Garden obtained some thirty years ago, or as the Theatre Française, in Paris, now enjoys. And yet there is a vast field of enterprise open for theatrical developement of all kinds, even as the stage now exists here. For instance, there is in this metropolis, which is so attracted by novelty, an excellent opportunity of initiating a new system of drama, and of bringing forward original plays instead of the hackneyed old productions of the English stage. What we want is, plays written by our own authors, illustrative of native manners and which would exercise the intellects of the audiences-such plays as those which characterized the periods of theatrical history in the early stages of the French and English drama The presentation of such pieces would interest and attract the public, and the novelty and excitement of deciding on their merits would make our audiences critical in their taste.

So much for the regular dramatic institution which we think might, by these means, be made infinitely more popular and flourishing than they are even now. As to the musical drama, or Italian opera, we do not believe that the soil of this republican metropolis is sufficiently congenial to its full developement. The table we have given shows pretty exactly the condition in which it at present stands. There is a very excellent operatic company here, well organized, conducted by Maretzek in a most admirable manner in all respects, and yet on nights of performance there are but small attendances -hardly numerous enough to defray expenses -while on alternate nights Niblo's Garden is found too small by one-third to accommodate the crowds desirous of witnessing the ballet exhibition of the Ravels. There is a certain class of travelled Americans and residents in New York who patronize opera, but the taste for it does not prevail entensively among the masses, who give the preference to the regular English stage. All these facts which we have before us, indicate that there will be great difficulty in establishing Italian opera in the new house now being erected for that purpose at Irving place, nnless the management combine it in some way with the presentation of drama of the highest

THE WORKING OF THE CABINET SPOILS SYS-TEM-A FILLIBUSTER FOR SUB-TREASURER.—The latest on dit from Washington is that John L. O'Sullivan Esq., is to succeed Mr. Dix, as the keeper of the New York Sub-Treasury. Mr. O'Sullivan is a gentleman and a scholar, a clever political and literary writer; but as a man of business, his antecedents would not form a very strong recommendation in his favor. The various periodical and newspaper enterprises with which he has been connected from time to time, all turned out to be sorry failures. the natural result of a want of tact, practical business qualifications, enterprise and industry. His connection, financial and political, with the Cuban expeditions of Lopez, ended the same way-that is, in a dead loss to all concernednotwithstanding the haul that was made of twenty-five thousand dollars from the Spanish Sub-Treasury of Cardenas.

This transaction may, perhaps, be a feather in the cap of Mr. O'Sullivan with the present Cabinet. He is one of the Van Buren party-the Cabinet are evidently aiming to re-establish this party in power, as the speediest way of disposing of the thirty millions supplies in the Treasury. Whether the tax and tariff paying people of the country will sustain the Cabinet in carrying out this policy, remains to be tested. Whether Congress will endorse the restoration of the Van Buren dynasty, or not. is yet to be ascertained. But as the financial principles of Van Burenism are doubtless the same now that they were in 1836-7-8-9-40. the appointment of a Cuban fillibuster as guardian of the twelve or fifteen millions of public money in our Sub-Treasury is, we presume, but a return to first principles,

Like causes produce like effects. The re-establishment in honor of the Van Buren faction of 1836 to 1840 will be the re-establishment of the policy of that epoch, and the chain of disastrous consequences which ensued. And what was this policy, and what were these consequences? It was the policy of the spoils system, in all its length and breadth, to the last dollar in the Treasury. We look back upon the corrupt reign of Van Buren, and find that some five or six millions of the public money were absorbed by public defaultersthat forty millions were squandered away in the reckless extravagances of the Florida war-that some thirty old millions were first divided among the States, and then swallowed up by the cormorants of the party in power. Under this wholesale system of public swindling, the pet banks were inflated, and speculation and stock-jobbing demoralized the whole country. Then came the terrible expicsion of '37, followed by a deluge of shipplasters, thick as the leaves of October in a high wind, and about as worthless-the whole programme winding up with the general bankauthors of all this mischief from power in a perfect whirlwind of popular wrath.

Such is the history of the Van Buren regime when in possession of the Treasury, and such were the causes which drove them out. But if the Van Buren disorganizers are to be restored to power, we may safely count upon the revival of their old financial operations-and we may make ourselves easy concerning the thirty millions surplus in the Treasury, for they will make short work of it, if we may judge from past experience. Oh! yes, give us Mr. O'Sullivan for our Sub-Treasurer, and let the "Order of the Lone Star" rejoice.

Talk on 'Change.

The Asia's news, looked for with so much anxiety, did not become known until some fifteen minutes past 3 P. M. when it was read aloud during high 'change. She had been telegraphed in the offing some hours before, which as soon as it became known, put a stop to all transac tions in produce, of moment; and no sales of consequence were reported after the news transpired. It was, in a po-litical and financial point of view, hailed as decidedly more favorable, though it exhibited some heaviness and falling off in breadstuffs. The prospects of re establishing peace able relations were believed to be decidedly more favor The celebrated war despatch had proved to be erron

yous, at least so far as the statement was concerned that the Sultan had signed the declaration of war, and that hostilities had commenced. It was believed that before the Sultan, backed as he was by the naval forces or France and England, would, in violation of their counsel and advice, sign the declaration of war, the peace movement of Olmutz and Vienna would reach Constantinople and open a door for the reconciliation o pending difficulties. A private letter of the 7th inst. from Liverpool to a house in this city, states that there is s little dependence to be placed upon the successive rumor. on the question of peace or war that it is most advisable to await the solution by facts. Again, speaking of the war despatch previously referred to, it says that later ad vices, since received, have proved that it was either a hoax or premature. It was believed to have been sent on by the agents of corn speculators, to enable large holders in London to sell out under the panic such a message would necessarily create, and to counteract the news of the peace movements of Olmutz, which had depressed prices. And it appeared from the letter referred to, that on the publication of the despatch, the demand improved, and prices recovered within 2d. on wheat and 6d, on flour of former quotations. After the contradiction by late advices, of the despatch, the decline, compared to the pre vious market day on which it was received was 3d to 4d per bushelon wheat, and nearly 1s. per barrel on flour It was stated that the despatch referred to had inflicted a vast deal of mischief, both in England and in the United States. It had caused large amounts of property in pub lic stocks and other securities, to be sacrificed under th panic it had created. The effect in this country was more protracted than in England, because the contradiction nore speedily followed the fraud therethan here.

At the morning Exchange, breadstuffs were heavy. Com non branes of State flour closed at \$6 62 a \$6 68. Whea was active, but prices favored buyers. Corn was also About 1,700 bales of cotton sold before the reception o

the news at 14c. decline. The new clipper ship Davy Crockett, of 1,700 tons, wa

launched at Mystic yesterday, as 10% A. M. She is the largest ship ever built at that place. As freights to Call fornia were not so good as they were to Liverpool, she was to sail from New York for the latter port.

A merchant considered the present habit adopted by some of the banks of loaning money at call, was illegiti mate and reprehensible.

We learned that the statement to the effect that th large sugar refining firm of Rhode Island had been engag ed in outside operation a was incorrect. Furthermore, the assets of the house were turning out much more favorabl than had been anticipated. The report of their having purchased large stocks immediately preceding their fail ure was contradicted.

the public is called to the concert to be given to night a Niblo's, for the benefit of the destitute children of sea men. This is a noble charity, and richly deserves the encouragement of our benevolent citizens of all classes The institution contains a large number of children, sup ported by the voluntary contributions of a few of our cha ritable citizens. The winter is at hand, and the desti tute children of our hardy, and in many cases, unfortnnate sailors (many of whom have perished at sea) appeal strongly to the sympthies of the public for aid. It is sincerely hoped that our citizens will open their purses to-night, and give Madame Sontag and her worthy co operators in the good work an overflowing house.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING .- Owing to the pressure upor our columns, we are compelled to omit the usual notices of places of amusement. We refer to the advertisement in another column.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARABIA.-The Cunard steamer A. Capt. Judkins, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, passengers.

Personal Intelligence.

C. B. Johnson, Mcbile; D. Campbell, Pittsford; Judge Parker, J. Hill. Rochester; George Kennedy, E. D. Kennedy, E. Marmois, Philadelphia; B. Fuller, Augusta; G. B. Brown, Charleston; and R. W. Latham, Washington, arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Whu, R. Hallett, Mobile; P. A. Ram, London; G. A. Holt, New Orleans; Rev. H. F. Green, Baltimore; William Blade, Boston; Capt. E. G. Lott, of steamship Asia; Capt. Childs, chief engineer of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; W. Wheelwright, England; and Major C. S. Child, Worcester, Mass., arrived yesterday at the Astor House.

Dr. N. W. Oliver, Portsmouth, N. H.; Dr. Wm. Corson, Norristown; Joseph Hayden, Boston; Wm. Smith, Washington; F. Johnston, Alleghany; Abner Oakes, Maine; and P. C. Wright, New Orleans, arrived yesterday at the Prescott House.

and P. C. Wright, New Grieans, arrived yesterony and Prescott House.

The following were among the arrivals yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel:—Hen. Eif Gook, Buffalo; Captain Glynn, U. S. N.; J. L. Henshaw Boston; E. Paddelford, Savannah; Hen. J. L. Morton, Georgia; Stephen Cabot, Savannah; Hen. J. L. Morton, Georgia; Stephen Cabot, Beston; Col. McCall, U. S. A.; Hen. H. A. Thompson, Baltimore; D. A. Lambert, U. S. N.; S. Shomberger, Judge Hall, Cincinnati, J. P. Steiner, and Thos P. Green, Decembergian. Pennsylvania.

Hon. Truman Smith, United States Senator from Connecticut, and Hon. S. F. Viaton, M. C. for Ohio, were in Detroit on the 16th inst.

necticut, and Hon. S. F. Viston, M. C. for Ohio, were in Petroit on the 16th inst.

ARRIVALS.

In the steamship Asia, from Liverpool—Mrs Boulton, Foster, Mr Carrille and lady, Bon J H Cameron and lady, 2 children and 2 servants. Mr Orr and Indy, Miss Tillord, Mrs Giunblex, Mr Strachan and lady, Davies and lady, Miss Wier and servant, Msa Morris, Mr Holt and lady, Mrs Dunlep, child and nurse, Miss dunlep, Mr A McColl and lady, Mrs Dunlep, child and nurse, Miss dunlep, Mr A McColl and lady, Mrs Dunlep, child and nurse, Miss Carrill, Charles, Bsechanan, Direy lady, child and nurse, J N Stolterfelt, Mrs Carrill 2 children and nurse, Miss Carrill, Challe, Mr Sacet, Francis Dr Grycighton and lady & children and nurse, Mr Morris, Haltworth and lady 2 children and nurse, Mr Morris, Haltworth and lady 2 children and nurse, Mr Morris, Haltworth and lady 2 children and nurse, Mr Morris, Haltworth and lady 2 children and nurse, Mr Morris, Haltworth and lady 2 children and nurse, Mr Morris, Haltworth and lady 2 children and nurse, Mr Morris, Haltworth and lady 2 children and nurse, Mr Morris, Haltworth and lady 2 children and nurse, Mr Morris, Haltworth and lady 2 children and nurse, Mr Morris, Haltworth and lady 2 children and nurse, Mr Morris, Haltworth and lady 2 children and nurse, Mr Morris, Haltworth and lady 2 children and Haltworth and lady 2 children and Haltworth and lady 2 children and lady Mr Mr Sadgwelle, J Mrs Wheeler, Mrs W beelen and Friend, Mr Jarolanth, Mr Sedgwelle, J Mr Bouse, Mr Gullard, Mr Gullard, Mr Sedgwelle, J Marsland, Mr Henshaw, Mr Goulson, Mr Gilbert, Mrs Gilbert, Mrs Smedon, Mr Mevenda Guecione, J Cardukes, Mr Gilmer, Mr Hensel, Mr Sustani, and two children, Mr Korn, Mr Game, Mr Mersustan, and two children, Mr Korn, Mr Game, Mr Menser, Mr Sustani, and two children, Mr Korn, Mr Game, Mr Menser, Mr Sustani, and two children, Mr Mackin, Mr Bouse, Mrs Mr Sadgwelle, J Armede, I Freuad, G McCoy, Jr; Mr Durgle, Capt Dixon.

Hearne, Mr Nenberger, Mr Lessong, Dr Vervacke, J Armede, L Freund, G McCoy, jr; Mr Durgle, Capt Dixon.

For Liverpool, in steamship Arabia—Mr and Mrs John Wilson, England; Mr EV Calide and son, New York; Mr and Mrs Mark, Miss Massett, New York; Mr Siedebothaus and servant, England; Miss Glassppj, Trnindad; Miss Guppy, Cannds; Mr and Mrs John Hamilton, Caonda; Miss Sprague and sister, Mr and Mrs Boswick and family, Quebec; Mr and Mrs Billings, England; Mr and Mrs W S Case, nurse and child, Mr J Bramley Moor, W Laird, Liverpool; Mrs Wilson, H Hell, New York; H A Robinson, New York; Dr Espinoza and Mr N Drum, Trinidad; Wa A Barr, bearer of despatches, Mr Cruigan, Mr Badnall, New York; Mr Spencer, Philadel phia; Rev R T Huddart, Adolphe Vattine, Miss Sprague, Gibraltar; Mr Rankin, Major Askwin, Eng; Miss Barnwell, J Garcia, Spain; S Young, Ballston Spa, N Y; Bishop Spencer, England; J M C Fordger, Hamilton, C W; Mr Stocke, England; J Mr Archdeacon Sinclair, England; E F Lanier, New York; Capt Spencer, England; Mr. Cremonesi, Italy; S J Hallam, England; Mr Bramwell, Mr Bramwell, Mr Bally, England; Mr Bramwell, Mr Bramwell, Mr Bally, England; Mr Bramwell, Mr Bramwell, Mr Bally, England; Mr Bramwell, Mr Bramwell, J Brown, N S; V P Farker, England; J Droog, N Y; M A Wirling, N Y; Mr and Mrs Callender, Sociland; D Jackson and Indy, Philadelphis; J Sanderson, N Y; W O Gorman, N Y; W Cornwan, I Partridge, London, C W; Mr Trankel, Gn; M Sullvan, Ireland; John Haws, St John, N B; H E Behr, N Y; J F Gatherstone, N Y; G Jones and J Bowkley, N Y; L W Holmes, J Thorburn, Mr Sim, Philadelphis; J Gaet, Ga; Mr Dorring, Ga; Mr Winters, Englant; J M Sledden, N Y.

Court Calendar-This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 18, 39 to SUPLEME COURT.—General Term.—Non enume

SUPPLINE COURT-Circuit -Nos. 207, 182, 230, 231, 271, Seprisk Corks - 1701. 256, 341, 343, 348)4, 348 to 348. Common Piras - Part First. - Nos. 840, 277, 20534 817, 868, 870, 871, 886, 888, 839, 893, 894, 810, 670. Part Second. - Nos. 885, 913, 806, 846, 876, 807, 51, 326, 886. Second.—Nos. 885, 913, 806, 846, 886, 807, 51, 326, 886, 8102 to 908.

SEPRETCH COUFT.—(Two Branches).—Nos. 255, 463, 467, 412, 432, 156, 187, 210, 281, 373, 440, 442, 447, 449, 450, 886, 452, 454, 457, 454, 467, 464, 424, 436, 12, 134, 150, 196, 197, 261, 219, 289, 247, 272, 351, 382, 408, 439, 217, 333, 443, 157.

Do you want a Farm worth \$34,000 for \$1! De you want a neg that can trot a mile in 250 to 11? De you want an elegant 2500 piano for \$1? De you want an elegant 2500 piano for \$1? De you want for \$1 any one of PERHAM'S 100,000 Girts, and four admissions to the Seven Mile Mirror? Then go to the office, 550 Broadway, and by a ticket. Exhibition overy afternoon and evening, 3 and 12.

American Institute Anniversary Address The Hon, W. H. Seward will deliver the universary and dress before the Ame ican institute, at the Broadway Taker-nacle, this evening, at 7% ofclock. Bleomidel's celebrated hand, will be in attendance, who have arranged for the co-casion the following pieces:—1. National Air; 2, Quick Step, from "Pietro il Grandey" 3. In Prima Donna Waites, Calop Trab Trait; 3, Julien's English Quadrilic; 6. Schoolische Princess Royal; 7. Post Horse Galop. The members of the Sectitute who can make it convenient will please assemble at the Repository, 351 Broadway, precisely and casemble at the Repository, 351 Broadway, precisely and Carden, at 351 Broadway, or of any of the managers of the Fair.

Shippers to San Francisco, per Clipper Ship Lightfeot, at pier 28, East river, will please have all their freight on board before Saturday. 29th instant, and hand in their bills of lading, for signature to SUFTEN & CO., No. 34 Wall street, or Mesers. HOWES & CO., 33 Pearl street.

The Time has come for Old White Hate whose crowns show evidence of frequent contacts with omnibus tops and low doorways, to be packed away, and their place taken by one of Knox's black hats for the fall senson, KNOX presents the public with an article in the shape of fall hat, that is a perfect 'thing of beauty' in both shape and fails. Call for them at 128 Fulton street. Only \$4 is the

Something Worth Knowing.—It is well for all werers of one hats to know that thehate seld by RAP-FERTY A LEASK, for \$3 and \$4, eaanot be surpassed in beauty, elegance, or durability; in addition to which their give such outstemer a daguerratype likeness, neally inserted in the top of his lat. No. 37 Chatham, epposite Chambers, and corner of Chatham and Pearl streets.

Travelling and Evening Hats and Caps .-Our assortment is now complete, consisting of felt hats, plia-ble and otherwise, of every proportion; cloth and winter caps in great variety. WARNOCKS, Hatters,

Anson's Daguerreotypes, Large Size, for 10 cents.—Those are colored and in a nice moroco case, land with velvet, and warranted equal in quality and size to shope which cost \$2 and \$3 obsevhers. Remember, at AN-50N's, 500 Breadway, opposite the Motropolitan Hotel.

Mezzographs, or Dag nerrectypes on Papea -Particular attention is called to the mew feature in the dageercan art, now taken at GWLEYS magnificent daguerrotype galler, SB Breadway, corner Lecture exception in the style of colored daguerrotypes. The Daguerrean Gallery so Easy of Access

in the city is ROOT'S, No. 363 Breadway. Persons who wish to avoid long and tedious journeys up innumerable stairs, will make a note of this. Perfect pictures taken in every style, and in all sorts of weather 400 Daguerreotypes are Taken Daily in

Express Messenger Extra for California An edition of the Express Messenger is this day published for California, containing a summary of the latest toreign and demestic news markets. Ac., up to the time of the steamer's departure, to be forwarded under the personal charge of the special messengers. Office 56 Broadway.

Michigan Southern Railroad Line -Rail-Michigan Southern Railroad Line—Railread headquarters corner of Broadway and Dey street.—The
railroad is finished. To Western and Southern travellers. Passengers can now be ticketed at the above office through to
St. Louis all the way by railroad (leas twenty miles river
from Alton to St. Louis,) with the privilege of stopping at any
intermediate point to suit their convenience. By this arrangement and route, the lakes are avoided, and no vexatious
delay need be anticipated. The running time now eccupied
between New York and St. Louis is fifty-six hours!

Giving the Cabinet Fits .- All the Whig editors, and some of the neutrals, are giving Mr. Marcy, his friend, Mr. Cushing, and the rest of the cabinet fits. But their attempts are fattle. The best thing they can do to ecomplish their object is to call upon the Messrs. SMITH BROTHERS, dealers in ready made clothing, No. 122 Fulton street, where fits are constantly to be found of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms.

What makes the "Gentleman!" Manners Fushionable Readymade Clothing: Talmas

of the latest tyle; over coats, extra heavy; business coats; tastily cut vests, of the most choice material. Just received, an assortment of black, brown, and blue cloths, from \$1.50 a, yard to \$5. A rich lot of vesting, plush, silk, and cashmere, 25 per cent below the usual prices. 350 Broadway. Under Shirts and Drawers of every va-

riety, sime and price.—Our large assortment of these desirable goods, silks, merino, lambe' wool, &c., is now ready. Buy-ers at wholsale or retail are requested to examine them. Parcels sent home. IRA PEREGO & SON, 61 Nassau street. Mourning Silks.-Bartholemew & Weed have in store an immense stock of every description of full and half mowrning silks, together with a splendid stock of dress goods, embroideries, &c. &c. New mourning store, 55i Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Motropolitan Hotels.

Silks, Silks.-The Ladies will find the most elegant stock of drygoods in the city at HITCHCOCK & LEADHEATER'S, 347 Broadway, and at prices which must satisfy purchasers. They are selling as good quality of kidgloves, at 50 cents a pair, as can be found in the city at any price.

Mourning Cloaks and Honnets.—Bartho-LOMEW & WEED are daily adding new patterns and styles to their already extensive assortment of superior cloaks and bonnets. 561 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropo-litan Hotels. Remember the number.

New Mourning Store.—Barthelomew & WEED would call attention to their very attractive stock of black goods, comprising every style ever imported. Please semember the number. New mourning store, 551 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

Och! Murther! Murther! Murther! orled Pat.

W. H. McDonald's Commercial Newspaper Advertising House, 102 Nassau street, opposite the Herald buildings. Advertisements promptly published in any news-paper in the Union or the Canadas.

Wm. H. Franklin & Son will sell at Auc-

tion, on Saturday, Oct. 22, 1803, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

By order of JACOB LITTLE & CO.,
5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. Par value, \$100, Also
50,000 Himois Central Re Iroad bonds, with stock rights of three shares of stock to each bond of \$1,000—being part of the issue of three millions bonds of 19th June last.

Watches.-Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, anchor, and cylinder Watches, in solid signteen carat gold eases, warranted timekeepers and first quality of goods in every respect, for sale at importer's prices, for cash or ap-proved city acceptance. 381 Broadway, corner of White et. DAVID RAIT, Importer.

Dinmonds-In Package, at \$38 Per Carat or in lots selected to suit oustomers, rich cluster rings sins, crosses, bracelots, and carrings, at manufacturers' rices, for cash or approved city acceptance. Office 341 Sreadway, corner of White street, up stairs.

DAVID RAIT, Importer. Jewelry at Manufacturers' Prices.-Rich gold braceless, breastpins, eartings, setts pins, bracelets and earrings, charlelaines, chains, seals, lookets, and all articles of fine jewelry, at the manufacturors' prices, 25 per cent below rotail dealers. Factory office 35t Broadway, up stairs. DAVID RAIT.

Jewelry.-Parislan Jewelry, of Exquisite sorkmanship and fine quality, enamelled and set with fine reenes, consisting of every article made for ornaments, can be found at CARROLL & BUTCHINSON'S, 647 Broadway Jet Ornaments -Just received, per Steams

Second-hand Planos-A great variety, from

the best makers, at bargains-from \$40 to \$150-nearly equal to new, at HORACE WATERS' great plane and melodeon establishment. Country Merchants should not fall to em-

Watch Repairing.—Carroll & Hutchinson aves a watchmaker of great experience, who is a practical man being a manufacturer, whom they can recommend to the public. C. & H., 647 Broadway.

Planofortes and Music.-Samuel C. Jollie. publisher of Jullien's popular music, offers for sale much im-proved pianos, from Baseford's manufactory, combining ex-cellence from patented inprovements. Purchasers by call-ing, will find an extensive assortment, with superior tone and workmanship. Low prices.

The Best Planes in the World.-T. Gilbert

Melodeons.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's Celestated melodeons are tuned in the equal temporament. The armony is as good in the remote keys as it is in the common, frey are the only melodeons so stoned, and are unquestionably the boot. HORACE WATERS, 355 Broadway, sole agent,

To Music Clerks.—Wanted, a Young Manwholes a therough knowledge of the music business. Apply to HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.
N. B.—First rate reference required.

A New Song.—Just Published, "The Dying Words of Little Katy; or, Will he some?" written by Selen Robinson, author of the original story, published in the Tribune; composed by Horace Waters, author of the "Mother Yow," Ac.; arranged by Thomas Baker, with a beautiful vignette illustrative of the meeting with Little Katy. Price 32 cents. Published by HORACE WATERS, 333 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.—To Cloak and Mantille.
Manufacturers—I. M. SINGER & CO., are now preparing to
receive orders for sewing machines of extra rise, and entirely
new construction, adapted particularly to quilting linings
of ever description. They will be warranted to have an 44
vautage of 200 per cent over any unachine ever offered for this
purpose.

Defiance Salamander Safes, Gaylor's Pa-at -ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the space colebrated safes, land F. C. Goffin's impenetrable de-ance locks—the beat safes and locks combined in the cris. Depot 192 Pearl street, one door below Maiden lane.

Hecker & Brother, Finding from Comclaims which reach them frequently, that certain parties
as me of whom avoid pincing theh own names on the parcels
they put up) imitate the Croton Mills bags and packages of
Sour so closely as to deceive the unobservant, and even they
sauthous occasionally, until by using they discover the differsace between the genuine and the imitation. M. & B. would
sherefore observe, that their name and address are printed on
every package, which seems to be the only security to the
public—for in examining a number of complaints, the four
proved to be some one of the initations. They have recently
placed a new copy righted label, printed in red on the 6 lb,
speakages of their patent self-raising four, to distinguish it
from the initators. Where grocers do not keep the articles
manufactured at the Croton Mills, families, by sending a note
through any Post Office, will be supplied with even a single
speakage. HECKER & BROTHER, Croton Mills, 201 Cherry
test, near Pike slip. Hecker & Brother, Finding from Com-